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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1895-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

ENGLAND DECLINES

Lord Salisbury's Reply on Its Way to Washington.

ESSENCE OF THE DOCUMENT

Will Not Arbitrate in the Venezuelan Affair.

THE PRESIDENT INFORMED

LONDON, December 4.- The reply of the Marquis of Sallsbury to the note of Secretary Olney on the Venezuelan question, the Associated Press learns, is on board the White Star line steamship Britannic, due at New York on Friday next. The essence of the document is that Great Britain refuses to submit to arbitration any of the territory within the Schomburgh line.

Some surprise is expressed at the fact that the reply is not sent through the United States embassy, but the United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, explains that this is in accord with diplomatic

Referring to President Cleveland's mes sage to Congress, the St. James Gazette this afternoon says: "In spite of all as-sertions to the contrary, there is not the least probability that the United States will put any obstacles in the way of a proper settlement in Venezuela."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "So far

as our relations with America are concerned the message is not likely to raise any unpleasant questions; but, we fail to see how Mr. Clevelan's definition of Monroelem applies to Venezuela."

The Calobe sear. "There is nothing sur-

Ism applies to Venezuela."

The Globe says: "There is nothing surprising in the feat that the Monroe doctrine bulks rather largely in the message por in the hostile tone adopted toward England. Isn't the presidential election drawing nigh? Pulling the lion's tail may look to the old world a curious way of trying to catch fish; but it has been found to answer in the turgid waters of American politics."

The President Already Informed.

There is reason to believe that the President was informed several days ago that Lord Salisbury had made an unfavorable response to Ambassador Bayard's representations touching the Venezuelan b dary dispute, but the fact was probably withheld from Congress because that por-

withheld from Congress because that portion of the message relating to Venezuela
had already been completed, and the President desires to make it the subject of a
special communication that will give the
matter the importance it deserves.

If the reply is of the nature stated, then
it is realized here that there can be but one
line of action open to the President. He has
in his note of instructions to Mr. Bayard
simply carried out the expressed wish of
Congress as exhibited in the resolution
adopted toward the close of the last session. He has presented the issue plainly
and divested it of all of the extraneous issues that were sought to be included by the

and divested it of all of the extraneous is-sues that were sought to be included by the British government.

The question of a claim for reparation for the arrest of British officials by the Venez-uelans, being regarded by the President as directly dependent upon the main ques-tion of the solution of the boundary was not allowed to complicate the issue, nor was the attempt to assert invisition or was the attempt to assert jurisdiction over the best part of the land claimed, namely, that lying eastward of the shifting Schom-

Congress Must Now Act.

Having received to his direct inquiry to submit to arbitration all of the territory in dispute, a negative reply, for there can be no doubt that the President has been informed by cable of the nature of the communication coming by mail, there re mains for him but one course, namely, to submit the matter to Congress for its further direction.

Beyond this point, it is said, the Presi-

dent cannot go alone, for to be consistent he would be obliged to notify the British so perilously close to an open declaration of war that it might be construed as an in-fringement upon the constitutional power of Congress.

NICARAGUA CANAL'S COST.

Statement by Mr. Noble, a Member o the Commission.

CHICAGO, December 4.-Alfors Noble of this city, a member of the Nicaragua board appointed by act of Congress to report on the feasibility of the Nicaragua canal, was seen last night in reference to a report that the board had reported adversely on the enterprise. Mr. Noble said that, so far as he knew, the report which the board had submitted first to the President, as provided in the act creating it, had not yet been presented to Congress, and therefore he could not speak freely until the report became public property. He admitted, however, that the commission's estimate of the cost of building the canal was \$135,500,000, as

Mr. Noble would not say that the report was adverse to the project, but thought the canal a decided possibility, so far as the task of constructing it was concerned. The commission, he explained, was not authorized to consider the question of the canal becoming a paying enterprise, but only to investigate as to cost and manner of the construction.

HOWARD MUST RETURN.

His Presence in Armenia Not Agreeable to Turkey.

NEW YORK, December 4.-The World this morning says:

The persistent efforts of Proprietor Louis Klopsch of the Christian Herald to send relief to starving Armenians through Mr. W. W. Howard, the newspaper correspondent, have been finally checked. The Turkish minister at Washington said very plainly that Mr Howard was objectionable to the suitan's government.

The reasons assigned were Mr. Howard's dispatches describing the atrocities in Ar-

menia.
Considerable correspondence has been exchanged since on the matter of Mr. Howard's proposed mission. Yesterday Mr. Kiopsch received a letter from the Departmenia. Riopsen received a letter from the Department of State at Washington, under date of December 2, which said: "I have to inform you that our minister at Constantinople has been advised by the Turkish government that Mr. W. W. Howard will not permitted to proceed to Asiatic Turkey reasons given for this decision are M Howard's alleged hostility to the Turkish government and his attacks against it and cdan religion in newspapers of

the United States.
"RICHARD OLNEY, Mr. Klopsch regards this decision a final, and he has cabled Mr. Howard to re

Consul Recognized. The President has recognized Frederick

turn to this country.

Ten Persons Convicted Here Under the Edmunds Act Pardoned.

One is White and the Rest Are Colored-Two Sentences Commuted-Applications Denied.

The President has granted the application for the pardon of Louis A. Dunan, Frank Mackall, Cordelia Cook, James E. Johnson Charles H. Chase, Mary Jackson, Samuel Slaughter, Frances Clark, Charles Turner and Wm. Fitzhugh. These persons were prosecuted under the Edmunds act prior to the final decision of the Court of Appeals that the statute was applicable to the District of Columbia, "Until this decision was made," says the United States district attorney, in his report to the President, "the law was in an unsettled condition, and it was not certain that the offense of adultery was one punishable by any statute in force here. For this reason, and because to give the sentence full effect against the petitionconvicted would be in effect to give the statute an ex post facto operation in these cases," he therefore recommended the pardon of the persons named, and Judge Cole concurred in the recommendation. Dunan is relief. All the others named and Judge Cole concurred in the recommendation. concurred in the recommendation, Dunan is white. All the others are colored. They were each sentenced to imprisonment for one year and one day in the Albany peni

The President's Indorsement. The President indorsed the application as

follows:

"Granted.-These pardons are granted apon the recommendation of the district attorney, who prosecuted the convicts and the judge who sentenced them. In view of the conflicting opinions of the court as to the applicability to the District of Co-lumbia of the law under which the convic-tions were had, I think it would be unjust to withhold relief in these cases."

Two Commutations.

The President has commuted to two years' actual imprisonment the sentence of five years imposed in the case of Abram Fardon, convicted in New Jersey of embezzling funds of a national bank, and sentenced August 1, 1894, to five years' im-

In the case of Sanaford Byrd, convicted in Kentucky of retailing liquor without a license, and sentenced to a fine of \$100 and sixty days' imprisonment, the sentence is commuted to sixty days' actual imprison-Applications Denied.

Applications for pardon were denied in the following cases: Albert W. Lorey, convicted in Pennsylvania of embezzling letters containing money; Sylvester E. Oltice, convicted in Arkansas of assault, and Clarence L. Morey, convicted in Minnesota of an attempt to defraud the mails.

THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

Statements Made in The Star Confirmed by the Message.

That part of the President's message reating to the Venezuelan affair confirms entirely the statements made in The Star as early as August 27. The announcement that he would communicate later, after Lord Salisbury's reply had been received. was anticipated, but the impatience of members to twist the tail of the lion will not permit them to await the pleasure of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Livingston, who has championed the cause of Venezueia, has already introduced a resolution providing for a prescription of the appeties. an investigation of the question by a commission composed of two Senators and three Representatives. He will press this proposition, but it will be something emanating from a republican source that will secure consideration of the House. Many members are ready to rush in at once for the declaration of the Monroe doctrine and the recognition of the Cuban rebels. It is likely, however, that Mr. Reed will encieavor to control this impetuosity until the President has had ample time to communicate to Congress again on the subject. A great mistake might be made by the House if a declaration were made based upon the assumption that Lord Salisbury's reply will be hostile, if afterward the contrary should e hostile, if afterward the contrary should prove true. It is known that Mr. Clevelane s hopeful of receiving a satisfactory reply though it is said that this hope is no though it is said that this nope is not quite as strong as it was a short while ago. It is expected that the reply will be received by the State Department within a week, and it will be transmitted to Congress as soon as possible after its receipt.

Some of the democrats were hoping that

Mr.Cleveland would take a more aggressive attitude as to Cuba. His cautious treatment of this question is disappointing to

A resolution directing the recognition of the Cuban rebels is expected to be called up in the House at the first opportunity, uness the party managers of the majority in terfere to prevent what might be hasty ac go as far as this, it is expected that a reso-lution of sympathy with "all people strug-gling for liberty" will be pressed.

THE HAZING INQUIRY.

A Suggestion of Perjury Somewhere Made by the Court.

The court of inquiry investigating the charges of hazing and maltreatment of the colored members of the gunners' class by the white members reconvened at the navy yard this morning, but the doors were immediately closed for consultation by the

court.

The doors of the court were reopened at 10:40, and G. J. McMahon, a member of the class, was put on the stand. His evidence did not disclose anything new.

Herbert E. Kuighne, a member of the

class, denied hearing any threats at any time against the colored men, and after questioning him at length, in which each member of the court took part, the doors were again closed.

Upon reassembling Matthew Taylor, who had identified Kaighne as being present when the lynching party was suggested.

had identified Kaighne as being present when the lynehing party was suggested, was called to the stand, and the president of the court read to Kaighne and Taylor the article of the tayal regulations prescribing the penalty for perjury. Both were again questioned at some length, and stated that they desired to stand by what they had testified to. At 12 o'clock the court took a recess. court took a recess.

Interior Department Changes.

The fellowing official changes have been made in the Department of the Interior: Patent office-Resignations-Claude A. O. Resell of Pennsylvania, third assistant exominer. \$1,400; John A. Sullivan of Massa husetts, copyist, \$720. Promotion-Alexchusetts, copyist, \$129. Fromotion—Alex-ar der D. Lunt of New York, fourth to third assistant examiner, \$1,200 to \$1,400. Pension office—Promotions—Geo. W. Tal-bertt of Kentucky, Paul Kelso of Arkansas Maria of Hilmais, \$1,000 to and Wm. F. Moore of Illinois, \$1,000 \$1,200; Frank F. Gentsch of Ohio, John Took of Minnesota, Herman J. Schulters of Wisconsin and Daniel C. Hutton of North Carolina, \$200 to \$1,600. Resignation Andrew F. Dinsmore of Michigan, \$200.

Minister Andrade Grafffied.

Minister Andrade of Venezuela is highly gratified at that feature of the President's message referring to Venezuela. The minster cabled the essential points on Venezuela to the government authorities at Ca-racas last night and mailed copies of the full message. Mr. Andrade says it is a clear and forcible statement, which will . Blake as British vice consul at Galmeet with the most cordial reception by the government and people of Venezuela.

Bishop Paret Launches the Diocese of Washington.

CONVENTION READY FOR WORK

A Bishop May Not Be Elected Until Spring.

STANDING OF LAYMEN

The primary convention of the new diocese of Washington met at 10 o'clock this norning at St. Andrew's Church, corner of 14th and Corcoran streets

To the church in the District this convention may well be called the most important that has ever been held, excepting, perhaps, the convention of the diocese of Maryland, which was held at the Church of the Epiphany last spring, when provision was made for the erection of the new diocese out of the District of Columbia and the four lower counties. This action was ratified by the general convention, held at Minneapolis a couple of months ago, and the most important business of the present convention is the election of a spiritual head for the diocese, Bishop Paret having elected to remain with the mother diocese

Lay Delegates. The lay delegates today appeared to be extremely well satisfied with the result of

the conference last night. "We certainly want a voice in the matter of electing a bishop of a definite and substantial sort," said one well-known gentleman to a Star reporter. "You know it is against American ideas and institutions to have taxation without representation, on have taxation without representation, and that's where we put our claim for a vote in the selection of a bishop. I don't wish to be regarded as treating the matter lightfy in speaking as I do. I believe the convention has a perfect right to make rules for its own guidance, and the same right to enact laws for the government of the diocese which it represents; and I beright to enact laws for the government of the diocese which it represents; and I be-lieve that in the adoption of those rules and the enactment of those laws the rep-resentatives of the congregations are cer-tainly entitled to as potent an influence of the substantial sort as the representatives of the pulpits.

"Because precedent has governed certain

Because precedent has governed certain "Because precedent has governed certain things for a hundred years there is no reason why progress in thought and action should be stopped short out of respect for it. We may keep our veneration for old customs, but we should not allow it to blind us to the best interests of our church. So I believe I voice the sentiment of all or nearly all the lay delegates to the convention when I say that I believe I have the right to vote on the election of a have the right to vote on the election of a bishop and that I will be allowed to ex-

Another Opinion.

The same general sentiment was expressed by one of the delegates from a Maryland county in a brief conversation with The Star reporter.

None of the lay delegates talked with, however, could give any idea how the ques-tion of allowing them to vote was to be brought up for consideration. While they were vigorous in their views favoring such a

were vigorous in their views favoring such a course, they were all at sea as to the way the desirable object was to be approached, much less reached.

Here and there many could be found not wearing the cloth who felt that the present convention should be very careful in taking any definite action other than in accordance with the organic laws already governance with the organic laws already govern ing the diocese, and a considerable senti-ment of this sort appeared to prevail even among the ministers who voted last night in favor of the majority rule, the admis-sion of laymen to voting privileges and the other propositions. A vote upon such vital questions as a means of expressing personal opinion upon their propriety and vote to put the system proposed under a vote to put the system proposed under them into actual operation at this time were regarded as very different things in the estimation of several of them, and this feeling added to the perplexity of the sit-uation this morning and increased the difficulty of making any intelligent estinate of what the convention would do.

The sessions of the convention were open d this morning with a religious service ed this morning with a rengious service, the morning player and communion of the Episcopal Church, conducted by the bishop himself, who will preside over the con-vention until its organization is perfected. He was assisted by Rev. Dr. John H. El-lict, Rev. Dr. Perry and Rev. Dr. Town-

There was quite a large congregation resent in addition to the cierical and lay elegates, who number about 125. The lergy met in the handsome and commo-ious parish hall which adjoins the church. is the choir, a quartet of female voices, ang the hymn, "The Church's One Foundathe clergy entered the church, clad in the full vestments of their office.

The Morning Sermon. The sermon of the morning was delivered

by Rev. Dr. J. B. Perry, the rector of the church. It was an eloquent dissertation on the nature of Christianity and the relations of God to man. The conception of Christianity entertained by the doubting Thomases was different to that of the dog-matic St. Paul, and God treats his different children in different ways. Love being an essential part of the divine nature, it can-not be laid aside at any time, and, being a part of the infinite, it is infinite itself. In the new diocese, he said, the great diocese erected at the capital of this great nation, the trumpet of salvation must speak with no uncertain sound. God would weave the eternity of His love into our very being. To the height of the as one who is far off and us He is too often as one who is far off, and we are likely to forget His promise that He will be with us even to the end. God's love is omnipresent, but it is only evident where

is omnipresent, but it is only evident where there is human reciprocity. Salvation comes to him whose embrace is with the arms of the soul. But we cannot bring the world to Jesus if large tracts of our own characters are desert wastes.

The new diocese, continued Dr. Perry, should be like the bright crystal spring at the foot of the hill, giving an abundance of clear, sparkling water for the refreshment of mankind. It is our duty to so let loose the Christ-like that its influences will permeate all classes of society. Its opportunities for usefulness here at the capital are wellnigh infinite, but we must not forget wellnigh infinite, but we must not forget that there is much called Christianity that that there is much caused Christianity that never came from Christ. He, and He only, is the light that lighteth the world. Man's cause is God's cause. God has an infinite trust in His children, and he prayed that his hearers should not betray this trust in the allerbard degree.

slightest degree.
"Brethren," he said, "from end to end of this country prayers are being offered up that all that is to be done at this convention be done reverently and in order. Let us do nothing that will warrant the world in casting the least slur upon us. Perish all personal ambitions and let all be done the greater glory of God and His At the conclusion of the sermon a contri-

bution was taken up for the benefit of the mission fund of the diocese of Maryland, which undertook the support of missionary work in the diocese of Washington unti May 1 next, so that there might be no break in the continuity of the work pending the complete organization of the new dio-Bishop Paret then administered the holy

mmunion, the delegates and many others in the congregation partaking. Business Session. The service ended at noon, and a very few

minutes later the first business session was (Centinued on Second Page.)

Farewell of Mr. Castle and Reception of Mr. Dupont Claims Admission From

Letters From President Dole and Re sponses of President Cleveland to Their Presentation

The recent change in the Hawaiian legation at this capital was officially consum mated at the Executive Mansion at 11 'clock this morning. At that hour the President gave a special audience in the blue parlor to Mr. William R. Castle, the retiring minister from Hawaii, and to Mr. Francis March Hatch, his successor. President Dole's Letter.

In his letter to President Cleveland, notifying him of the recall of Mr. Castle, Presi dent Dole of Hawaii says the action was taken because of the minister's desire to return to his country, and adds: "Mr. Castle, whose instructions had been

to cultivate with your government relations of the closest friendship, has been directed, on leaving the United States, to convey to your excellency the assurance of our cere desire to strengthen and extend the friendly intercourse now happily subsisting between the two governments, and to secure to the people of the two countries a continuance of the benefits resulting from that intercourse."

A Graceful Farewell. President Cleveland, in receiving this let

ter from Mr. Carlisle, said:
"I take pleasure in knowing that you have found your brief residence congenial, and that the reception accorded, as well

to yourself personally as to your efforts to promote friendship and good will in the relations of your government to that of the United States, has been all that you could desire. I trust that your short so-journ here, with its official and social convections and associations, may never cease to be a source of agreeable recollection." The New Minister Commended.

President Dole's letter to President Cleve land announcing the appointment of Mr. Hatch as minister plenipotentiary to the United States says of him:

"He is well informed of the relative in erests of the two countries and of our earnest desire to maintain and to strengthen the bonds of friendship that have happily subsisted between our re-spective countries. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he will use every endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both governments and so tender himself to advance the interests and prosperty of both governments and so tender himself acceptable to your excellency. I therefore request your excellency to receive him favorably and to give full credence to what he shall say on the part of the republic of Hawaii and to the assurances that I have charged him to convey to you of the best wishes of this government for the welfare wishes of this government for the welfare of the United States."

The President to Mr. Hatch.

President Cleveland, in acknowledging the eccipt of Mr. Hatch's credentials, said to him: "The sentiments of good will you express in behalf of your government and people are most gratifying, and find a cordia response in the feeling of my countrymen and their government. You may be assured.

Mr. Minister, of the earnestness with which I and my associates in government will respond to all endeavors on your part to promote the amity existing between the two countries, while for yourself I bespeak no ess agreeable personal associations in both public and private life than have been invariably enjoyed by your predecessor."

The two ministers were escorted to the White House by the Secretary of State, and by him were presented to the President.

SECRETARY CARLISLE.

His Annual Report Will Be Ready for Congress Monday.

Secretary Carlisle is still hard at work on his report, and will remain away from the Treasury Department until it shall have been finished. He is a fast worker when pushed, and there is every indication that his annual statement of the condition of the national finances will be ready for submission to Congress by Monday next It lacks the usual interest of such reports because of the general belief that its main contents have been thoroughly anticipated by the President's account of the financial

Capt. Dexter's Resignation.

Capt. Carlos E. Dexter of Mchigan, who has been chief usher at the Executive Mansion since the beginning of the present administration, has resigned that office to accept an appointment as a post office in spector at a salary of \$1,600 per annum, ith an allowance of \$4 a day when traveling. The salary of the office of chief usher is \$1,800 per annum, but it lacks the security of the other office, in that it is not within the classified civil service Dexter was formerly a post office in-spector. His reappointment is said to be due to the influence of Mr. Don M. Dick-inson and Private Secretary Thurber, who brought him to Washington for duty at the White House. It is expected that the vacancy caused by his resignation will be

Personal Mention. Ex-Gov. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, with Mrs. Clayton and Miss Charlotte Clayton arrived at the Arlington last night.

Edwin D. Miner, a son of Congressma Harry Miner of New York, is at the Arlingion, accompanied by his wife. Mr. E. Berry Wall, once "king of the ludes," but now a substantial and enter-

prising business man, is at Chamberlin's, from his beloved New York. Mrs. Thes. B. Reed and Miss Reed have arrived in the city from Pertiand, Me., and joined the Speaker at the Shoreham. Samuel M. Gaines, who knows more about Kentucky politics than almost anybody, is at the Regent.

De Witt Brokaw and Frank G. Eaton, two well-known New Yorkers are at the

two well-known New Yorkers, are at the Raleigh. Congressman Francis G. Newlands is at the Raleigh for a few days while Congress is getting down to business. Capt. J. M. Banister, medical department; Lieut. W. T. Littlebrant, tenth cavalry, and

Lieut. W. T. Littlebrant, tenth cavalry, and Lieut. Herbert Cushman, U. S. A., retired, were registered at the War Department to-James E. Shepherd, ex-chief justice of

North Carolina, and his partner, Mr. Chas. Manley Busbee, who is also the postmaster of Raleigh, are in the city for the purpose of arguing the special tax cases before the Supreme Court. They are the guests of Mr. Harry Martin, 1627 Massachusetts Congressman A. C. McCiu. of Ohio has leased the residence of Mr. Eduard W. Boker, 1921 16th street northwest:

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EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY DECLARED A DIOCESE THE HAWAHAN LEGATION IN THE SENATE THE HOUSE COMMITTEES

Delaware.

ACCURDED PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

The Armenian and Cuban Questions Both Come Up.

A BRIEF SESSION

As soon as the Senate assembled today Mr. Mitchell (Ore.) rose to a question of privilege and presented the following letter "To the Senate of the United States: The undersigned hereby claims the right to be admitted as a Senator from the state of Delaware under an election by the legislature of said state, on the 9th day of May, 1895, to fill the term of six years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1895, and herewith presents evidence in support of his

(Signed) "H. A. DUPONT." Accompanying the letters were volumin-ous documents from the officers of the Delaware legis.ature, reciting the circumstances of Mr. Dupont's election. The documents included a certified copy of the proceedings of the legislature, affidavits by the speaker and cierk of the Delaware house of representatives.

sentatives. At this point Mr. Gray (Del.) submitted a At this point Mr. Gray (Del.) submitted a request that pending the determination of the case Mr. Dupont be accorded the priv-deges of the floor of the Schate. This grace-ful courtesy was acceded to without dissent, and the papers were referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Dupont entered the chamber shortly after, accompanied by ex-Senator Higgins of Delaware, and was introduced to many of the republican Senators.

A Claim for Kolb.

Mr. Chandler (N. H.) presented a mass of petitions alleging election frauds in Alabama and claiming the election of Reuben F. Kolb as governor of that state.

Petitions for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents were offered by Mr. Sherman (Ohio), Mr. McMillan (Mich.), Mr.Call (Fla.) and Mr. Quay (Pa.). Mr. Squire (Wash.) introduced a bill for

fortification of Atlantic, Pacific and lake On introducing this bill Mr. Squire said On introducing this bill Mr. Squire said the Senate was being asked to extend recognition to Cuban beingerents and to immy reassert the Monroe doctrine. "We are taiking of these matters as though we had a chip on our shoulders," said Mr. Squire, "and we go along in blassful ignerance or inaction as to the unfortified condition of our ports."

The Armenian Question.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) offered the following: Resolved, That the Senate will support the President in the most vigorous action he may deem fit to take for the protection ard security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries com-

mitted upon such citizens there. Resolved. That the President be desired to nake known to the government of Turkey the strong feeling of regret and indigna-tion with which the people of America have heard of the injuries inflicted upon per-sons of the Christian faith in Turkey, and that the American people can not be expected to view with indifference any repetition or continuance of such wrongs."

The resolution went to the committee on foreign relations.

Appelor resolution by Mr. Hoar request-

Another resolution by Mr. Hoar requestcorrespondence with Turkey was

To Recognize Cuban Insurgents. The Cuban question was then taken up, on Mr. Allen's resolution for the recognition

of the Cuban insurgents, the strong asser tion of the Monroe doctrine and the annex ation of outlying islands. Mr. Allen spoke of the strategetic as well as the commercial value of Cuba. He urged the recognition of the revolutionists and the annexation of the island. Mr. Allen declared that the foreign policy of the United States had been a "hiss and a byword for the last

twenty-five years." He specified the inac-tion in the case of Mrs. Maybrick and exdon in the case of Mrs. Maybrick and Ca-Consul Waller. The Senator strongly urged the reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. broadened as to secure the ultimate with drawal of monarcial dependencies from this ntinent.
The resolution was temporarily laid aside, and at 1:25 p.m. the Senate went into executive session. The executive session lasted but ten min-

LINE TO ROSSLYN.

vtes, after which the Senate at 1:35 p.

Pennsylvania Road Begins Construc tion in Virginia. A long-harbored plan of the Pennsylva

nia Railroad Company-that of extending their line to Rosslyn, at the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge-is at last materializ-

This merning a big force of pushing workmen began operations toward the practical consummation of the plan. The intervening marshlands between Four-mile Run and Rosslyn were attacked

with a vengeance by piling machines and their managers. The piles in sufficient numbers are ready on the scene of the work and ralis are coming in on every train.

The depot construction will be begun im-mediately. Material has been ordered.

ALLISON IN THE FIELD. His Candidacy for the Presidency

Formally Announced at Des Moines

DES MOINES, Iowa, December 4.-Sena tor William B. Allison is a candidate for the republican presidential Pressure has been brought to bear from all parts of this and other states to bring Mr. Allison into the field, and it is in response to this unanimous call that the republican evening, took the matter up of its own ac cord, and made the official announcement of Senator Allison's candidacy. The con-ference was attended by all the eleven members of the state committee but one and many other prominent republicans, among them Gen. M. F. Drake, governoramong them Gen. M. F. Drake, governor-elect, and several members of the legis-lature that meets early in January. H. G. McMillan of Rock Rapids, chairman of the committee, will open Allison's headquarters in this city at once.

A Narrow Escape. J. H. Marcellus, a bookbinder employed in

the government printing office, but temporarily detailed at the Congressional Library, narrowly escaped receiving serious injuries late yesterday afternoon. He was ergaged on the top gallery of the library, when a stack of bound newspaper files fell toward him, burying him under them. Fortunately the falling papers formed an arch, under which Marcellus was held for a time, but he was thus saved receiving the weight of them. He was rescued by en.ployes of the library, and suffered no

Their Announcement Expected Not Later Than the 15th Instant.

Mr. Reed Embarrassed in Providing Places for the Members From His Own State.

Members of the House who have had interviews with Speaker Reel during the past two or three days on the subject of committee appointments believe that committee list will be announced before or not later than the 15tth of the month. Formerly Speakers have not been able to nake their selections before the Unristmas holidays as a general rule, but Mr. Reed has had the advantage of a year, prac tically, in which to make up his mind. He has said to several that he is anxious to have Congress finish its business and adjourn as soon as possible, and all the time he can save on committee selections will

tend to that result.

That he has not yet finished his list is apparent, because today he told two or three Congressmen, who taiked with him about their committee assignments, that he wanted another interview with them.

One of the Chief Difficulties. It is understood that one of the chief

difficult.es Mr. Reed is contending with is the appointments from his own state. Messra. Dingley, Loutelle and Milliken would each be entitled to a chairmanship under ordinary conditions, because they are among the oldest members in point of service.

The naval affairs would fall to Mr. Boutelle and public buildings to Mr. Milliken, telle and public buildings to Mr. Milliken, but to have the speakership and three chairmanships given to a state with four members might provoke feeling in the less favored delegations. How to make an equitable adjustment of this matter and incur no resentingents is about the most knotty problem with which the Speaker has to deal apart from a decision of the relative claims of Messrs. Dingley, Canton and Henderson to the chairmanship of con and Henderson to the chairmanship of appropriations and Payne and Dalzell to ways and means.

Mr. Phillips and Labor.

The labor organizations of the country are making a concerted effort to secure the appointment of Representative Phillips of Pennsylvania to the chairmanship of the House committee on labor. Their action is a decidedly complimentary one, since Mr. Phillips is not identified with labor organizations, but, on the contrary, is an employer of many workmen in connection with his extensive oil interests in Penn-sylvania. Letters have been presented to Speaker Reed from the chief officials of the Knights of Labor and American Feder-ation of Labor and some fifteen other or-ganizations asking for the appointment.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

tension of the System.

The civil service commissioners have for ome time felt the need of new rules. Those n force have grown exceedingly bulky in the eleven years during which the commisson has been in existence. They have grown very much as a snowball grows by ciling. New rules have been made from ime to time to meet exigencies as they rose, and these have been incorporated in the minutes and reports of the commission and so formed the body of rules by which the system of civil service is controlled and directed. The aim on part of the commissioners is to reduce and simplify the existing rules so that they may be susceptible o quick and apt use in the work of the commission, making it possible for department officials, clerks and employes and all applicants to learn at a glance what the rule and practice is in regard to any particular case. The rules are now divided into eight case. The rules are now divided into eight heads—general regulations, departmental service, customs service, postal service, railway mail, Indian service, internal revenue and government printing office. each head are from ten to twenty ru pearing as they were drawn for the Presi-dent's approval when each particular branch of service was placed under the Necessarily there is much duplica tion of statements in regard to every fe ture of clerical service. It is expecte a revision will reduce the rules under each head to two or three essential rules. O course, this revision when made will go to the President for his approval. Until these

CAPITOL TOPICS.

The Office Seekers.

This was a weary day for the anxious one

who are seeking employment under the re-

organization of the House. The House was

not in session: there were few members

arcund to listen to the pleadings of the ap-

plicants, and the dispensers of patronage

themselves were keeping shy of visitors.

Mr. Glenn, the doorkeeper, has gone to his

home in New York to catch his breath, and

will not be back until the end of the week.

Mr. Russell, the sergeant-at-arms, has not

qualified, and probably will not do so until

Monday, so that he is not ready to listen to

applications. Mr. McElroy, the postmaster,

has taken hold, but has not announced any

Major McDowell, the clerk, is proceeding

with deliberation in the reorganization of

his force, and holds out but scanty en couragement to the urgent representations

of those who would like to make his admin-istration a success by contributing their

Few Representatives at the Capitol.

The House adjourned yesterday until Fri-

day, and there were few Representative

at the Capitol today. A great many o

ing and locating themselves in familie

for the winter. The prospect of a session

extending well into the summer is induc-

ing many members to rent houses and

make themselves comfortable while they

stay in Washington. Very few of the members brought their familles with them at this time, but there will be an influx of wives and daughters after the holidays.

Mr. Livingston Delighted.

Representative Livingston of Georgia.

who takes great interest in Venezuelan

matters, is delighted with that portion of

the President's message touching upon the

"The President has gone as far as possi-

ble in his reference to Venezuelan's case,'

said Mr. Livingston this afternoon. "I am more than pleased with his words. His utterances mean the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and will help us all over

Ver ezuelan situation.

them are busy at this season house hunt-

changes in the clerical force under him.

new rules are in operation it is not likely that the President will take any immediate action to place any branch of the public service under the rules. application.

Miss Morrison also stated that she had ob-served Mr. Slack's intoxication more than The deposition of Mr. McCalmont was The deposition of Mr. McCalmon, was also read to the court by Mrs. Slack's counsel. Referring to the dinner at Harvey's, Mr. McCalmont stated that he and Mr. Bulkley drank cocktails before the dinner and champagne during the dinner. The dinner concluded, the party went to Mrs. Slack's regidence where Mrs. Slack's inquired.

Miss Morrison were not so strong as those irunk by Mr. Bulkley and himself. diss Morrisch were not so strong as those frunk by Mr. Bulkley and himself.

During the evening, stated Mr. McCalmont, Mr. Bulkley first became very sick and then hopelessly drunk. He endeavored to get him out of the house, but he could not or would not leave, finally staggering up the stairway to Mrs. Slack's room. where he sank upon a lounge. Mr. McCalmont says he still endeavored to get Mr. Bulkley cut of the house, but Mrs. Slack told him that he might as well leave him where he was, as she did not wish to force a man in Mr. Bulkley's condition from the house, Mr. McCalmont states that he then left the house, thinking that the best thing that efforts.

"I shall go very slowly about this business," said McDowell to a Star man today,
"I don't propose to rip things up with a ruthless hand by any means. The offices under me will be filled only after due deliberation and careful weighing of the fitness."

house, thinking that the best thing that could be done would be to allow Mr. Bulk-ley "to sleep it off."

Just when Mr Bulkley recovered and left the house Mr. McCalmont did not state, but in her testimony Miss Morrison stated that he left the house about an hour and a half after he surrendered to the combined assents of cooklails chammagne and mint

One of the charges made against Mrs. Slack was that she once left the city while her children were ill. In denying that accusation, she submitted the deposition of Dr. Chas. E. Hagner, who testified that the children were merely suffering from vaceination. . Other Testimony.

terday's Star, and also that of Henry M. Earle, the latter stating that he had seen Mrs. Slack under the influence of wine. They also read the deposition of Frances

hings, that Mrs. Slack once showed her the

new mystery story, "Before They Were Married." \$250 for the correct solution of the mystery by a woman

Lookon page 15 for the twenty-second installment of the

THAT FAMOUS DINNER

More Affidavits Made in the Slack Case.

CHARGES AND DENIALS

Mrs. Slack Denies Everything and Attacks Her Husband.

MAJOR SLACK'S DEATH

After the adjournment of the hearing commenced before Judge Hagner yesterday in the matter of the contest over the custody of the children of the late Wm. H. Slack, counsel conferred with Judge Mc-Comas, who thereupon indefinitely postponed the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Mrs. Slack last week. This was done by Judge McComas saying that Judge Hagner might first dispose of the case before him, and in order that there might be no clash of jurisdiction between the different benches of the court in the contest for

the possession of the children. The proceedings commenced before Judge Hagner yesterday were based upon a petition for an injunction filed by Major Wm. B. Slack, the grandfather of the two little girls, as their next friend. Major Slack prayed that, as the aunt of the children, Mrs. Addie Slack Perrine of New Jersey, had, by the provisions of their father's will, been made the trustee and guardian will, been made the trustee and guardant of them, all legal proceedings here and elseof them, all legal proceedings here and elsewhere, instituted for the possession of the children, should be stopped until the contest over the will instituted by Mrs. Slack here should be concluded. While not granting a temporary restraining order, Judge Hagner ordered, when Major Siack's petition was presented to him, that all parties should show cause why the injunction should not be granted. So it is on this rule to show cause that the present proceedings before Judge Hagner are being heard.

Maj. Slack's Death. The hearing was resumed shortly before

11 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Calderon Carlisle of counsel for Maj. Slack and Mrs. Perrine announced to the court that last evening Maj. Slack died quite suddenly at Beach Haven, N. J. Mr. Carlisle, therefore, asked leave of the court to substitute fore, asked leave of the court to substitute Mr. Wm. A Gordon, a member of the bar and a kinsman of Maj. Slack, as the next friend of the children, the complainants in the injunction proceedings. Judge Hagner at once granted such leave, and the hearing was then resumed, as if Mr. Gordon had originally instituted the proceedings on behalf of the little girls, who are aged eight and ten years, respectively.

Mrs. Slack's Charges.

Revision Made Necessary by the Ex-When the hearing was adjourned yesterday counsel for Mrs. Slack, who today was present in court, accompanied by two female triends, were engaged in reading to the court the testimony submitted to the New Jersey court, where Mrs. Slack was awarded the custody of her children, but not until Mr. and Mrs. Perrine had removed them to this city, out of the jurisdiction of the New Jersey court. Upon the resumption of the hearing today counsel for Mrs. Slack centinued the reading of the teetimony. That of Mrs. Slack denied each and every charge of impropriety, infidelity and want of care and devotion for her children, and charged that the intemperate habits of her husband and his neglect of herself and their children amounted to a practical desertion of his family. awarded the custody of her children, but

practical desertion of his family. Replying to the charge made against her that her moral nature was a perverted one, due to a diseased mind, Mrs. Slack denied the truthfulness of the accusation, but explained that while upon their wedding tour through Europe she suffered great distress of mind, upon discovering her bushead is of mind upon discovering her husband in a drunken stupor. Being in delicate health at the time, the discovery of her husband's unfortunate condition so seriously impaired her health, she stated, that she was compelled to undergo treatment in an English hospital for some time. Mrs. Slack further stated that her husband had repeatedly refused her entreaties to resume his position as husband and father, and said there was no truth whatever in the statement that he had refrained from suing for divorce because of the disgrace upon the children. If he ever contemplated applying for a di-vorce, he refrained from doing so, she de-clared, because he realized that he had absolutely no ground on which to base his

The Famous Dinner.

The testimony of Miss Anna K. Morrison was also read by Mrs. Slack's counsel. Miss Morrison was one of the four at the dinner given at Harvey's, April 30, 1894, as reported in The Star's account of the case vesterday. She stated that the party, Mrs. Slack, Mr. Barry Bulkley, Mr. E. S. Mc-Calmont and herself, repaired after the dinner to Mrs. Slack's residence, where mint juleps were drunk, and where Mr. Bulkley became hopelessly intoxicated. Miss Merrison also stated that she had ob-

dinner concluded, the party went to Mrs. Slack's residence, where Mrs. Slack inquired if he could make a good mint julep. He replied that he possessed that accomplishment, when she referred him to some fine mint in the garden. The mint was secured, and several juleps resulted, Mr. McCaimont explaining that those handed Mrs. Slack and the Morrison were not so strong as those

house, thinking that the best thing that

saults of cocktails, champagne and mint uleps, she hearing Mrs. Slack bid him good night at the door.

One of the charges made against Mrs.

Counsel for Mrs. Perrine read the deposition of Mr. Robert Neville, reported in yes-

the country."

Chas. R. McKenney of North St. Paul. B. De Krafft, who testified, among other Minn., has been appointed enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Mc-Kenney occupied a similar position in the Fifty-first Congress. photograph of Frederick Paulding, the actor, and also read to her some letters she had addressed to hite, letters, the witness thought, entirely too warm in their expres-